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Concluſion of the Anſwer to the late Pamphlet, entitled, Obſervations on the preſent Plan of Peace, &c.

THAT Peace *is better than* War the *Craftſman*, in his laſt Paper, hath laid down as a Maxim, which nobody but a School-boy will diſpute. But that *Peace*, on certain Occaſions, hath been *worſe than War*, is ſo notorious to all the World, that I cannot but admire a Perſon of his Sagacity ſhould call to our Remembrance a *dangerous*, a *treacherous*, an *ignominious* and an Infamous Peace, which gave up the Fruits and Advantages of a ſucceſsful War, and which left the Tranquility of *Europe* expoſed to the worſt Accidents that have ſince interrupted it.

If *Peace* is better than *War*, as the *Craftſman* hath laid it down, he muſt mean, that the *Peace* which he favours with this Acknowledgment, is different from that *Peace*, which was *worſe than War:* Or, to ſpeak more fully to this Point, it is not a Peace which was made by a *ſeparate*, *clandeſtine* Negotiation with the *common Enemy:* It is not a Peace which was made by *betraying* and abandoning all our Allies; it is not a *Peace* which hath left all the Great Powers of *Europe* ſtill at War; and the Adverſary of all *Europe* in a better Condition than ever, to purſue his Conqueſts. For, if it had been concluded with theſe Circumſtances, the learned Adage, *Pax potior Bello*, would have been as ſafe as it is trite, and the *Craftſman*, inſtead of telling us that none but School-boys are fit to diſpute it, would have deny'd and derided it, not as a *School-boy*, though he often writes below one, but as Political *School-maſter* to the whole People of *England*.

This Confeſſion, that the preſent *Peace is better than War*, doth therefore betray his utter Inability to cenſure it; and that he labours between extreme *Unwillingneſs* and extreme *Neceſſity* to approve it. Thus the *Obſervations on the Plan of Peace* are given up almoſt before any one hath read them; whilſt the Party who would make this Accommodation leſs pleaſing to the People than it ought to be, are aſhamed of their Arguments, and own the Point to be ſo clear againſt them, that none but School-boys *can diſpute it*.

The Advantages to the *Britiſh Nation* from univerſal Tranquility, are ſo tranſcendent, that if any Man could have Dexterity enough to make the People uneaſy in ſuch a Situation, he muſt have extreme Malignity to human Nature itſelf, who could ſo wickedly incenſe them againſt their greateſt Happineſs. If the *Obſervator on the Plan of Peace* writ from this malicious Intention, it is our unſpeakable Comfort, that he wanted the Abilities requiſite to deceive, and that the People are bleſs'd with better Underſtandings than to be *fubtly* impoſed on.

Every Man muſt have ſeen how much the *Power of France* threatened the *Germanick Body*; and the *Obſervator* hath owned, that the *French* had an Opportunity to have taken the *Elector of Bavaria* by the Hand, and to have led him even to the Throne of the Empire. If *France* had ſuch Opportunities, ſurely the Miniſters of that Crown muſt have been extremely cautious not to alarm their Neighbours: And if in the Midſt of ſo great Temptations, they abandoned all their Views to gain the legal acknowledg'd Propriety of a Country over which they already exerciſed Sovereign Power, and whoſe Poſſeſſor had enjoy'd no ſort of Propriety, but at their Will and Pleaſure; if *France* thus contented itſelf with relinquiſhing all its Views for this *Ceſſion of Lorain*; and when the Arms of that Crown might have overtuned States, and transferred *Imperial Dignities*, conſented to make Peace on ſuch Terms, as the Acquiſition of a Dutchy in *full Right*, over which they had always maintained *full Power:* It cannot be denied, that the *French* have been as *moderate in their Terms of Peace*, as they were *cautious in purſuing the Advantages of the War*.

In Anſwer to this, or to diſguiſe the Truth of it, the *Obſervator* hath ſuggeſted, that the *French* may employ the Revenues of *Lorain* to maintain Armies; they may fortify the Frontier Towns, which will become an impregnable Barrier, and ſhut up *France* on the Side of *Germany*. But could they not have done all this, though they had never made the preſent Treaty? Could not they have done it as effectually by their own Power, as by the Conſent of *Europe?* And when they laid Siege to *Philipsburg*, had they taken Poſſeſſion of *Lorain*, would any one Court in *Europe* have entered into War to have made them reſtore it? Might they not then have ſeized it on Occaſion of the late War, with greater Eaſe than they ſeized it on any former Occaſion? And could they fear that the Termination of this War would be more favourable to the *Ducal Family*, than the Concluſion of thoſe Wars, which were ended by the Treaties of *Munſter*, of the *Pyrenees*, or of *Nimeguen?* And amidſt theſe Views, were not the *French* as reaſonable as could be wiſhed, not to uſurp *Lorain* by Force, but to leave it to be diſpoſed of by *Europe* in the *General Peace*, when the Peace of the World might be eſtabliſhed, by giving that Country to *France* with common Conſent, which *France* hath ſo frequently taken, and might, in the late Conjuncture, have taken without Leave from any Body?

The *Obſervator*'s Queſtion, 'Is there no Difference 'between their having the Country open to their Ar'mies, and having it intirely and legally yielded to 'them in full Propriety?'—— This Queſtion, I ſay, deſerves no Anſwer; for all the Difference worthy of Conſideration, is, that this *great Power*, which, the *Obſervator* ſays, might have ſhook the *Emperor* on the *Imperial Throne*, and which might, with much greater Eaſe, have diveſted the *Duke of Lorain* of his Country, hath, inſtead of seizing the *Dutchy of Lorain*, choſen to treat for it, and hath yielded to the *Duke* the Succeſſion of *Tuſcany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, as an Equivalent for the Reverſion of *Lorain* and *Bar*.

It hath been mentioned as of ſome Importance in this Treaty, that *France* is to be the *firſt Performer*, by Reaſon the Ceſſion of *Lorain* will not take Place till the *Duke* is eſtabliſhed in *Tuſcany*. To contradict this it is ſaid, that King *Staniſlaus* is to have immediate Reſidence in the *Dutchy of Bar*; and it is then asked, Will not this give *France* an Opportunity to ſeize the whole Country before the *Duke of Lorain* can have his Equivalent? I may anſwer this Queſtion by asking another, Can *France* want, or have, by any Means, greater Opportunity or Power to ſeize *Lorain*, than ſhe enjoys at this Inſtant? And if the *Obſervator* ſuppoſes, that it will be ſuch an Advantage to acquire the *legal, undiſputed* Poſſeſſion of *Lorain*, can it poſſibly be the Intereſt of *France*, by *ſeizing* the Country, to renounce that *Ceſſion*, which alone can give the *French* any legal Right to the Dominions of *Lorain?*

It is made a Matter of much Moment, that Part of the Revenues of *Lorain* is, at preſent, expended in maintaining a Court there; and it is, at the ſame time, treated as ridiculous to ſuppoſe, becauſe *Staniſlaus* is to enjoy this Country during his Life, that therefore the *French* will have leſs Advantage from *Lorain*. But, in the Name of common Senſe, if the Charge of a Court muſt leſſen the Funds for raiſing of Armies, will not *France* have leſs Money for ſuch Uſes from *Lorain* whilſt *Staniſlaus* lives? Will not this Prince have a Court, and a numerous Train of Followers, who have ſuffered with him in Misfortunes, and expect to ſhare his Proſperity? And if the Application of theſe Revenues to the Pay of Troops makes the Ceſſion of *Lorain* ſo conſiderable, muſt not this be leſs conſiderable during the Life of *Staniſlaus?*

It is then ſaid, if the Dukes of *Lorain* have, in all Ages, been of ſuch Uſe and Service to the *Houſe of Auſtria*, is it not a Misfortune that the Family ſhould be diveſted of the Dutchy? But this is begging the Queſtion on the whole Matter: For tho' this Family hath produced brave and great Princes, yet they have not been ſerviceable to the Empire as *Dukes of Lorain*; ſince, whenever they have been ſuſpected of favouring the Empire in any War with *France*, the *French* have immediately ſeized their Countries and Revenues, and made not only their future Reſtoration, but their preſent Subſiſtance a Burden upon the *Imperialiſts*. In this Condition theſe Princes may have ſerved the Empire by their perſonal Courage and Capacity; but ſurely the *Dutchy of Lorain* could yield no Aſſiſtance to the *Imperial* Intereſts, when it was always in the Poſſeſſion of *France*.

Let us come now to the great Point of this preſent Conſideration, That France, for the Ceſſion of a Country, which ſhe might, at any Time, ſeize, as ſhe often hath done, a Country whoſe Roads are open to her Troops, and whoſe Proprietors have always been ſubdued by her Power; France, I ſay, conſents to *guarantee* the Succeſſion of all the Dominions of the *Houſe of Auſtria*, and by Conſequence the Succeſſion of the Empire itſelf, in the Perſon of this very *Duke of Lorain*, who could ſcarcely have hoped for ſuch a Sanction to his Settlement, had he offered this Purchaſe for it before the War, and before the *French*, by the Succeſs of their Arms, had been led to form great Expectations.

This is the great *Point gained by the Treaty*, and *France* acquires nothing in Lieu of it but what ſhe might have acquired by marching her Troops into *Lorain*, where they would have taken as *ſure a Poſſeſſion* as the Conſent of all Parties can give them.

If it be ſaid, that, notwithſtanding ſuch *Guaranty*, the *French* may diſturb this *Succeſſion*; I anſwer, that tho' the *Guaranty* had never been agreed to by them, they *might*, and, what is more, certainly *would* have oppoſed themſelves to this Succeſſion: Whereas there is now only a *Poſſibility that they* may *do it*; and this is made leſs probable, by reaſon that they cannot ſo plauſibly or decently *obſtruct* what they have *guaranteed* by the Faith and Honour of their Nation.

Again, it is to be conſidered, that if the *French* ſhall, at any Time, *oppoſe* a Succeſſion which they have *guaranteed*, as they muſt thereby make War againſt the Liberties of *Germany* and the Safety of *Europe*, they muſt ſubmit every thing to the Hazard of that War; and conſidering that it may occaſion another *Grand Alliance* againſt them, it is much to be doubted whether they would riſque even the quiet Poſſeſſion of *Lorain*, on the Chance of any Advantage which might tempt them to violate ſuch a *Guaranty*.

And on the Whole, it is apparent, that, in the late Situation of Affairs, no Man could have believed, that the War would ſo ſoon be concluded, with ſo little Addition to the Power of *France*, with ſo good a Proviſion for the Safety of *Europe*, and with ſuch a ſpeedy and intire Concurrence of all the great Powers; inſomuch that there is not one Prince at Variance with another, nor any Court in *Europe* unſatisfied with this Accommodation.

EPIGRAM.

THE Armiſtice ſign'd, and the Peace coming on,
Say, *Conjurer Caleb*, by whom was this done?
Didſt thou, who by Libels our Counſels wou'd clog,
This Wonder perform? Or did *For*—— *n* or *F*—— *g*,
Thy lewd Fellow-Workmen in Faction and Treaſon,
By Nonſenſe and Lying, bring *Fleury* to Reaſon?
Did *B* — *k* do it by ſcamp'ring to *France*,
Or *P*——, by ſnarling, a Treaty advance?
Did *S* — *n* or *W*—— *m*, by petulent Speeches
Of Nations embattelled, heal up the Breaches?
Did *Perkin*, by ſending his Boy to the War,
The *Germans* ſo bluff, and the *Muſcovites* ſcare?
What did it, dear *Caleb*, ſince this cannot be?
Ope' thy Eyes, and, if Sight is ſtill left in them, ſee:
'Twas *George*'s great Labour for *Chriſtendom*'s Weal,
His Wiſdom, his Pow'r, his Miniſters Zeal,
Who act, as he guides, by Conſult and Command.
Thus *N* — *s* by Sea, and thus *W*—*p*—*le* by Land;
Theſe ſmooth'd the rough Way, and in theſe will Mankind
Sure Help in all Wants, when they're worthy it, find:
A Truth ſo apparent, will always prevail,
And George hold, as well as *Aſtræa*, the Scale.

LONDON.

A new Writ is gone down to Dorcheſter, for the Election of a Member of Parliament for that Borough, in the room of John Browne, Eſq; who has accepted the Office of one of his Majeſty's Council learned in the Law; and will, 'tis thought, be re-elected.

The

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, tho' not ſo well recovered yet of the Gout, as to admit of the publick Levees at his Houſe, waited on their Majeſties laſt Tueſday at Court, and did Count Kinski the Honour to dine with the reſt of the Nobility, whom his Excellency entertain'd on Wedneſday at Somerſet Houſe.

Yeſterday was held the Annual Feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy: About 12 o'Clock Divine Service began at St. Paul's, when the Rev. Dr. Barton preach'd the Sermon, and Dr. Green's Te Deum Jubilate and Anthem were vocally and inſtrumentally Perform'd by a great Number of the beſt Hands and Voices; the Biſhop of London, ſeveral other Prelates, and many of the Clergy and Perſons of Diſtinction being preſent; after which they went in Proceſſion to Merchant Taylors Hall, where a Grand Entertainment was provided, which was conducted with the greateſt Regularity,

Laſt Wedneſday Night his Grace the Duke of Montagu had his Pocket pick'd of his Gold Repeating Watch at the Ball at Somerſet Houſe; but his Grace happily caught the Fellow in the Fact, upon which he was committed to the Gatehouſe, Weſtminſter.

Yeſterday the four Troops of Life Guards, and two Troops of Horſe Grenadier Guards, were muſter'd in Hyde Park by George Huxley, Eſq; Commiſſary General of all his Majeſty's Land Forces; and this Day the 2d and 3d, and To-morrow the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards will be muſtered on the Parade in St. James's Park by the ſaid Gentleman.

Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Malt Bill, &c.

On Occaſion of the late Inundation of the Thames, there will be, on Sunday Morning next, at the Oratory, an Oration on a curious Account of ſome particular Deluges or Floods, the Omens which ſome have drawn from them, and the Power of God in the watry Element, —— from that Text, Thy Paths are in the great Waters. In the Evening will be, as ſeveral Gentlemen publickly deſired in the Oratory, the Oration again pronounced on philoſophick Women, a very ſelect Memoir, the Remark on Mrs. Drummond's preaching, and additional Reflections. Then a publick Diſputation, Mr. H. Opponent, Euſebius Reſpondent, 'Whether all Perſons always dream when they 'ſleep?' occaſioned by the laſt Queſtion, Whether the Soul always thinks? The Challenge of Philalethes will be anſwered.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 149 1-4th. India 174. South Sea 95 1-half to 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto, 110 1-8th. Three per Cent. 102 14th. Emperor's Loan 111 1-4th. Royal-Aſſurance 104. London Aſſurance 13 3-4ths. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 5l. 17s. to 18s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 4l. 16s. to 17s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5l. 3s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 6l. 2s. 6d. to 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 4 to 5 Prem. Engliſh Copper 2l. 3s. Welſh ditto, 2l. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 111 1-half.

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